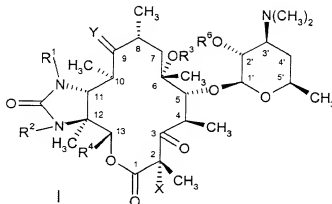


What is claimed is:

1. A compound of the formula



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or solvate thereof, wherein:

X is Cl, Br, I, or F;

Y is =O, or =NOR<sup>5</sup>; or Y means both -H and -OR<sup>5</sup>; or both -H and -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>10</sup>;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup> are independently selected from H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyl, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, and (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl wherein said alkyl moieties of the foregoing groups are optionally substituted by halo or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, and wherein said heterocyclic moieties are optionally substituted by 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, or (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, and further wherein the aryl and heterocyclic moieties of each of the foregoing groups and optional substituents is optionally substituted by 1 to 4 R<sup>7</sup> groups;

R<sup>4</sup> is selected from H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alpha branched alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> cycloalkenyl, 3 to 6 membered O or S containing heterocyclic group, or phenyl, wherein each R<sup>4</sup> group may be substituted with from 1 to 3 substituents independently selected from hydroxy, halo, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are independently selected from H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl, 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl and (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, wherein said aryl and heterocyclic groups are optionally substituted by 1 to 4 R<sup>7</sup> groups;

R<sup>6</sup> is H, -C(O)C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)<sub>3</sub> silyl;

R<sup>7</sup> is independently selected from halo, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, azido, -C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)R<sup>9</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl, 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy; and

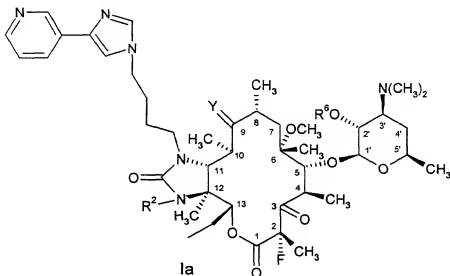


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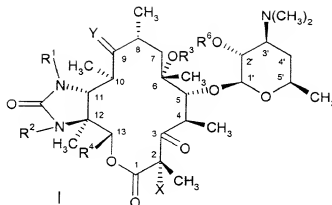
each  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  is independently selected from H,  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl,  $C_8-C_{10}$  aryl, and 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic.

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein Y is =O or =NOR<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>1</sup> is (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic)  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl substituted by 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic, R<sup>2</sup> is  $C_1-C_{10}$  alkyl or  $C_2-C_{10}$  alkenyl, R<sup>3</sup> is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, R<sup>4</sup> is ethyl, R<sup>5</sup> is  $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, and R<sup>6</sup> is H.
3. The compound of claim 1 of the formula



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

- Y is =O or =NOR<sup>5</sup>;
- R<sup>2</sup> is  $C_1-C_{10}$  alkyl or  $C_2-C_{10}$  alkenyl; and
- R<sup>6</sup> is H, -C(O) $C_1-C_6$  alkyl, benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, or ( $C_1-C_6$  alkyl)<sub>3</sub> silyl.
4. The compound of claim 3 wherein Y is =O and R<sup>6</sup> is H.
5. The compound of claim 3 wherein Y is =NOR<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> is H.
6. The compound of claim 4 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, *trans*-CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>3</sub>, *trans*-CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or *trans*-CH<sub>2</sub>CH=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>3</sub>.
7. A method of preparing a compound of formula I



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or solvate thereof, wherein

X is Cl, Br, I, or F;

Y is =O, or =NOR<sup>5</sup>; or Y means both -H and -OR<sup>5</sup>; or both -H and -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>10</sup>;

- 5 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup> are independently selected from H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyl, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, and (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl wherein said alkyl moieties of the foregoing groups are optionally substituted by halo or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, and wherein said heterocyclic
- 10 moieties are optionally substituted by 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, or (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, and further wherein the aryl and heterocyclic moieties of each of the foregoing groups and optional substituents is optionally substituted by 1 to 4 R<sup>7</sup> groups;

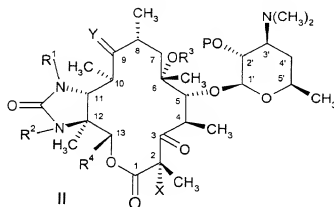
- R<sup>4</sup> is selected from H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylthio) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alpha branched alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkenyl, 3 to 6 membered O or S containing heterocyclic group, or phenyl, wherein each R<sup>4</sup> group may be substituted with from 1 to 3 substituents
- 15 independently selected from hydroxy, halo, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

- R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are independently selected from H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl, 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic, (4- to 10-membered heterocyclic) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl and (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, wherein said aryl and heterocyclic groups are optionally substituted by 1 to 4 R<sup>7</sup> groups;

R<sup>6</sup> is H, -C(O)C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl)<sub>3</sub> silyl;

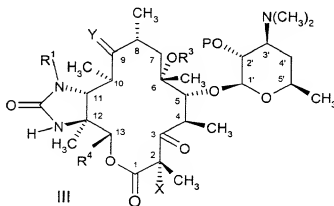
- R<sup>7</sup> is independently selected from halo, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, azido, -C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)OR<sup>8</sup>, -OC(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>C(O)R<sup>8</sup>, -C(O)NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, -NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl, 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy; and
- 25 each R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> is independently selected from H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> aryl, and 4- to 10-membered heterocyclic;

which comprises deprotecting a compound of the formula



wherein P is a protecting group.

8. The method of claim 7 further wherein the compound of formula II is prepared by  
5 treating a compound of the formula



with a strong base and a compound of formula  $R^2-L$ , where L is a leaving group.

9. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of a bacterial infection or a  
10 protozoa infection in a mammal, fish, or bird which comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or solvate thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10. A method of treating a bacterial infection or a protozoa infection in a mammal, fish, or bird which comprises administering to said mammal, fish or bird a therapeutically  
15 effective amount of a compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug, or solvate thereof.